Answer the Conspiracy to Railroad the Elected Representatives of the Jobless to Prison by Organizing Unemployed and Employed Workers; Elect Delegates to the March 27 and March 29 Conferences; From Councils of the Unemployed; Build the Militant Unions and Leagues of the Trade Union Unity League.

Daily Worker

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE

FINAL CITY EDITION

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BAR LABOR JURY AT JOBLESS COMMITTEE TRIAL

The 7-Hour Day; Its Role in Overcoming Unemployment in the U. S. S. R.

In the old Russia, the length of the working day was fixed by law at 11½ hours. However, in separate cases a 12-hour day was allowed. But in practice the length of the working day was not decided by this law. A great role was played by the degree of organization and solidarity of the working class. The law did not prevent the introduction of overtime, and in most provincial factories, the working day was in reality considerably more than 12 hours. Only in the biggest industrial centers, the average working day on the eve of the war was kept at the level of 10 hours.

The workers' movement set itself the task of bringing about an 8-hour working day.

Only the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat made it possible to grant in full this long repeated demand of the working class. One of the first acts of the Soviet Government was to fix the 8-hour working day as the maximum for all toilers, and a reduction to 6 hours for all workers who were occupied in industries which were harmful to the health or underground, and likewise for workers who had not reached the age of 18 years.

The actual observance of the 8-hour day, the strict limiting of overtime, the introduction of a shortened working day in harmful industries, brought about the result that the actual working day in the industry of the U.S.S.R. (including overtime work) consisted in 1927 of an average of 7 hours 29 minutes.

As is well known, the Soviet Government has not stopped there. Having completed the reconstruction of industry which was destroyed by the wars and intervention, and having started on the complete rebuilding of industry and agriculture on socialist lines, the Soviet Government, in accordance with the program of the Communist Party Soviet Union, commenced a further shortening of the working day. Two and a half years ago, a 7-hour working day was decreed in order to mark the tenth anniversary of the Octover Revolution. The 7-hour day was to be introduced gradually. At the present time it will be interesting to examine how far the working class of the U. S. S. R. has actually solved this important problem, which is of tremendous social and cultural importance.

The textile industry was the first to pass on to the 7-hour working day. In 1927-28, 24 textile factories with 104,000 workers began to work the 7-hour day. After the textile workers, other branches of industry began to introduce the shortened working day. In 1928-29, 301 factories with 287,000 workers were transferred to the 7-hour day. reached 437,000, in 329 factories and works, including 174 factories On October 1, 1929, the total number of workers on the 7-hour day had in heavy industry. By January 1st this year, the number of workers who have passed on to the 7-hour day had grown to 650,000, according to incomplete data.

At the end of the current financial year (October 1st) the number of workers in Soviet industry and transport who will be working the 7-hour day will be over 1,100,000, not including the office workers of these factories, who will have their working day shortened at the same time as the workers. This number also does not include the workers in the large number of new works and factories which are being built, and in which according to Soviet law, the 7-hour working day must be introduced from the very commencement. Thus at the end of the years, the number of workers on the 7-hour day will in reality be nearly 1,500,000.

The partial introduction of the 7-hour day has already, in the first months of 1929, reduced the average working day in all Soviet industry to 7 hours 23 minutes. When the 7-hour day is fully in operation, the average working day, if we take into consideration the reduced working day (less than 7 hours), in harmful industries, will be not more than 6 hours 45 minutes.

The introduction of the shortened working day in the U. S. S. R. has not only not caused a reduction of wages, but on the contrary, has been accompanied by a continuous growth of wages. Thus, for instance, the wages of the workers in textile factories, which have been working a 7-hour day since 1928, has increased by 14 to 15 per cent. In a number of factories in the metallurgical, mining and chemical industries, wages increased by 4 to 9 per cent after the introduction of the 7-hour day.

* * *

The introduction of the 7-hour day in Soviet industry is usually accompanied by an improvement in the organization of labor at the factory, an increase in the number of shifts, and a tremendous increase in production. This in turn causes a considerable growth in the number of workers in the 7-hour factories, and consequently the reduction, and partial or complete liquidation of unemployment. Thus, for instance when the 7-hour day was introduced in the first 24 textile factories in 1927-28, the increased demand for workers absorbed almost all the unemployed textile workers who were registered at that time in the local labor exchanges. And in some districts, the labor exchanges, having sent the whole of their reserves to the factories, were compelled, so as to satisfy the ever-growing demand of the factories, to commence the rapid preparation of worker cadres from amongst the members of the families of the workers and from the peasants of surrounding villages, who had never before worked for wages.

The following figures give a vivid picture of the role of the 7-hour day in the struggle against unemployment. In 171 factories out of the total of 329 which had passed on the shortened working day before October, 1929, the number of workers increased by 13.9 per cent after the introduction of the 7-hour day (chiefly in heavy industry); in 48 textile factories, the number of workers increased by 10.9 per cent after the introduction of the 7-hour day; in another 72 factories, the increase was 4.5 per cent, and only in 38 factories (out of 329), mostly small factories, the number of workers remained unchanged after the introduction of the shortened working day. In some branches of industry, the increase in the number of workers after the introduction of the 7-hour day even increased by 27 per cent compared with the number who were working before the working hours were shortened (e. g. the leather industry).

* * *

While in all capitalist countries there is going on an actual lengthening of the working day, the working class of the U. S. S. R. is inflexibly carrying out the shortening of the working day.

The complete introduction of the 7-hour working day in all factories without exception in the U. S. S. R. must be finished by October 1, 1933, i. e., by the end of the Five Year program. However, we may confidently say that the ever-growing tempo with which the Five Year Plan is being carried out, will make it possible to speed up the complete introduction of the 7-hour working day. And besides this, the successful carrying out of the Five Year Plan of socialist construction will make it possible for the working class of the U. S. S. R. to commence in the near future a further shortening of working hours, and the introduction of the 6-hour working day.

Communist Wins in Paris Election

(*Wireless By Inprecorr*)

PARIS, March 24.—Jacques Doriot, Communist candidate, won a victory in the second election at St. Dennis. The Communist vote was 7,860 against the reactionary candidate who received 7,245 votes.

SEVEN DIE IN FIRE.

A family of 6 and a boarder were burned to death early yesterday as the two-story wooden house in which they were trapped burned down in Bayside, Queens. An eleven-year old boy was the only member of the family to escape.

CONVENTION OF AM. NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS CALL

To Be Held in St. Louis June 6, 7, 8; Invite All Workers Bodies

Fight Discrimination

Thousands At Inter-Racial Dances

Calling upon all Negro workers' organizations to send delegates to organize and fight against "mass unemployment and starvation, against high rents and evictions of jobless workers, and against police brutality, lynching, segregation, peonage, Jim-crowism and other manifestations of white-ruling class terrorism," the American Negro Labor Congress announces its National Convention to be held June 6-7-8 in St. Louis.

"Send delegates from your unions, clubs, lodges, etc.," says the invitation to Negro workers to attend the convention. "Organize committees in every shop, on the job, for the election of delegates to this convention."

* * *

Support "Liberator" Drive.

A drive is now on to make the "Liberator" fighting organ of the the Negro workers, into a mass paper. The goal of the drive is a 10,000 circulation and the collection of funds to enlarge the paper and increase its distribution among the broad masses of Negro workers. All donations and subscriptions should

(*Continued on Page Three*)

EXPOSE WHALEN ROTHSTEIN LINK

Police Beat Jobless; Hobnob With Crooks

Whalen, who was rushed into the job of police commissioner to hide the connection between the Tammany politicians and gangland, revealed in the Rothstein murder case, and who has spent most of his time as chief cossack attacking workers organizations and unemployed demonstrations in the interest of the bosses, is again faced with the Rothstein scandal.

Shades of the Rothstein murder, which is interwoven in the Tammany-Walker-Whalen machine arose again to plague the chief cossack today. The unsolved Frankie Marlow and Hotsy Totsy Club murders, both of which happened in Grover Whalen's regime as police commissioner, were thrown at the Wanamaker exploiters' head today by former Inspector John D. Coughlin in response to Whalen's charge that he and former Inspector Arthur Carey were responsible for the police monkey-business in connection with the Rothstein murder.

* * *

Cop Pickpockets $273.

ATLANTIC, CITY, N. J., Mar. 24.—William Eckbold, a dick in this city, deliberately shoved his hand into Dick Black's pocket and drew out $273 in cash. The entire "vice-squad" with which Eckbold is connected is accused of wholesale bribery and graft.

TALK to your fellow worker in your shop about the Daily Worker. Sell him a copy every day for a week. Then ask him to

Second Int'l Congress of Friends of Soviet Union Calls for Defense of USSR

Munzenberg Hits German Boss Government For Visa Refusal to Soviet Delegates

Issue Appeal to Workers of the World for Fight Against Imperialist War Plans

(*Wireless By Inprecorr*)

BERLIN, March 24.—The second congress of the Friends of the Soviet Union opened Thursday. In his speech, Willi Munzenberg, international secretary of the Friends of the Soviet Union, condemned among other things, the action of the German government in refusing visas to the delegation to the Congress from the Soviet Union.

The agenda contains the following points: 1. Situation of the Soviet Union and the Five-Year Plan; 2. The war danger; 3. Organizational matters.

Bell, delegate from Great Britain, declared at the Sunday session that the present war danger was due first, to the extreme crisis of capitalism; second, to the rising revolutionary wave in the imperialist nations and their colonies; third, because the imperialists fear the rapid progress of Socialist construction.

He stated that the present task of the Friends of the Soviet Union is to organize fighting, not passive, members in the struggle for the defence of the Soviet Union.

Edith Rudquist, delegate from the United States, stated that the basis of the organization should be the workers, whereby however, the intellectuals should be activized. She demanded uniform organization instructions to all sections of the Friends of the Soviet Union. She stressed the importance of collective membership.

An appeal was adopted by the Congress appealing to the workers of the world to defend the Soviet Union.

Delegates were present from France, Germany, Britain, Norway, Denmark Sweden, Finland, Holland, Belgium Poland, Austria, Romania.

"NO JOBS," ADMIT B'KLYN BOSSES

One Builds 3 Closets For Hoover Plan

Over 50 of the leading bankers and exploiters of the workers of Brooklyn met yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters, 66 Court Street, under the auspices of the Brooklyn Economic Conference, to discuss unemployment.

All the fat, sleek bourgeois present admitted that unemployment was very severe, but were unanimous that a campaign of optimism should be inaugurated in order to fool the masses.

That Hoover's building program is a complete flop was admitted by Thomas Holden, civic president of the F. W. Dodt Corporation, building construction statisticians. "There have been no results yet from Hoover's business council. Some public construction planned two years ago are not under way yet," he said.

Arthur Sommers, the head of a

(*Continued on Page Two*)

MOBILIZING FOR MAY 1 STRUGGLE

Conference April 4 to Demand Use of Streets

Preparations for the May Day Conference to be held April 4 at 7 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum are being made with great energy.

The Trade Union Unity League has announced that many of its affiliated organizations are electing delegates. All organizations are urged to immediately send in credentials for delegates to the May Day Committee, 26 Union Sq.

The need for greater organization of the working class for May Day was clearly shown by Whalen who said he is determined to "handle the

(*Continued on Page Two*)

PIONEERS FIGHT TO FREE EISMAN

Call on All Workers to Take Up Battle

A call to all workers' children to fight for the freedom of Harry Eisman, militant member of the Young Pioneers, who has been sentenced to five years in a reformatory for staying out of school on March 6 and taking part in the unemployed demonstration at Union Square, was issued by the Young Pioneers of America today.

"Five years in prison for a worker's child!" the call states. "Five years in prison for the 'crime' of fighting with the working class against joblessness and starvation. This is the answer of the bosses, their government and the capitalist

(*Continued on Page Two*)

GRUNDY TARIFF PASSED SENATE

Contains Provision to Bar Rebel Writings

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—The senate passed the tariff bill by a vote of 53 to 31, late this afternoon. It now goes back to the house, and then to a conference committee for adjustment.

* * *

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Everything is greased for the final passage of the Smoot-Hawley Wall Street tariff bill. That it will pass is a foregone conclusion.

The tariff bill, which contains a clause against the importation of revolutionary working class literature from abroad, will be used to rob the workers still more.

Several senators belonging to the fake opposition, expressing the interests of the rich farmers and petty bourgeois are now appealing to Hoover to veto or revise the tariff. Hoover, however, will do nothing of the kind.

POSTMEN NEED T. U. U. L.

Negro Discrimination in A.F.L. Unions

In the first part of this article the author points out that the postal service in U. S., which employs 400,000 workers, is one of the lowest paid, and that rationalization is proceeding here, too, with great speed-up and all sorts of schemes to keep the workers divided.

* * *

By JAMES W. FORD.

PART II.

Lower Wages.

The wages are by about 30 or 40 per cent lower than those of the average skilled workers. Wages of the unskilled workers are much lower than of workers of this same category in different branches of industry. The highest wage rate of a postal employee is by $200 a year lower than the minimum amount needed by an American family, according to the living minimum as recognized by the government. During the war, when wages of all categories of workers ranged very high, the postal workers used to get according to the wage rates of the year 1900. On the average the wages of the postal workers are by $52 per month lower than the wages of miners, bricklayers, printers and metal workers. Wages are controlled by law. As arguments

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DOUBLE SECRECY AT LONDON MEET

War Preparations Behind 3-Power Pact Talk

LONDON, Mar. 24.—What is happening here regarding the race-for-armament conference? At the present moment there is no Five-Power conference. There are a lot of secret maneuverings behind closed doors—veiled in even thicker secrecy than were the bickerings at the official conference itself.

The French delegation is not even present. Both British and American imperialist spokesmen have declared the conference a flop, due to the sharpening rivalries.

SECRET TRIAL FOR FIVE ELECTED WORKERS' REPRESENTATIVES; BOSS COURT DELAYS ONLY TO APRIL 11

Spectators Kept From Court As Authorities Start Jailing Committee of 110,000; Bosses to Hide Raw Details

Negro and White Workers United in Birmingham Protest; Shop Meet Denounces Plot Against Jobless Workers; Conference Move Grows

SOUTH AND NORTH PROTEST GROWS

Masses Still Demand For No Railroading

(*By Special Wire.*)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 24.—Two hundred and fifty workers, two-thirds of them Negros, attended an enthusiastic mass meeting of the Trade Union Unity League here this afternoon. After listening to W. W. Lewis, Negro organizer of the Metal Workers' Industrial League; J. J. Giglio, secretary of the Birmingham T. U. U. L., and Tom Johnson, representative of the Metal Workers' Industrial League, a resolution was passed unanimously denouncing the brutal police attacks upon the unemployed demonstrations of March 6, and demanding the immediate release of the delegation representing 100,000 New York workers.

Thirty workers, mostly Negroes, joined the Metal Workers Industrial League and T. U. U. L. The T. U. U. L. and its program were welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm.

* * *

1,500 Meet in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 24.—At a meeting called by the local council of the unemployed, 1,500 workers gathered yesterday at Convention Hall to protest the railroading to prison of the delegates of the unemployed in New York.

William Z. Foster, one of the committee, had been scheduled to speak at this meeting, but was prevented by the arrest, and the principal speaker was J. W. Ford. Ford told the workers the meaning and reasons of unemployment.

The meeting adopted a resolution to push the organization work among jobless and employed workers, and for the immediate release of the representatives of the unemployed.

* * *

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 24.—A mass protest meeting here Saturday night at Labor Lyceum adopted a strong resolution demanding the

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Ready to Start for Jobless' Conferences

While the unemployed councils and local unions in New York push the elections for delegates to the city conference on unemployment, to be held here March 27 in Manhattan Lyceum, the national office of the Trade Union Unity League reports new groups of delegates elected to the national conference, which will meet in the same hall March 29.

It was reported today that a delegation of 7 Negro and white workers was ready to leave Winston-Salem, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.

In Washington, D. C. yesterday, the unemployed councils elected a delegation to the conference.

The Boston delegation of 20 shoe, marine and needle trades workers especially, is being chosen. Philadelphia has 20, and definite word on their election is expected momentarily. From New Bedford and Fall River a strong delegation of textile workers and others is expected. Unemployment is particularly bad in the textile mills.

Word from Chicago is that the delegation, at first supposed to be 10, will be increased, and will start soon. Delegations are elected or being elected in Minneapolis, Duluth, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Buffalo and many other cities.

The draft program for the unemployment conference is about ready, the national office of the T. U. U. L. states.

It provides plans for the calling of a great national convention in Chicago in May, and for the continued organization of both jobless and employed workers, and their full co-operation for demands of both.

Unemployment conditions grow

(*Continued on Page Three*)

Rush Elections to Jobless' Conference; Bldg. Trades Meet

Secretaries of working-class organizations are urged by the Trade Union Unity League to put on the order of business of their meetings the election of delegates to the city conference on unemployment, to be held in Manhattan Lyceum, March 27. "It is your duty," says the Trade Union Unity League to the secretaries, "to represent your organization yourself at this conference if you do not have a meeting before the 27th."

There will be meetings of all unemployed councils today.

A meeting of all executive committees elected by the councils will be held at headquarters of the unemployed movement, and of the Trade Union Unity League, at 13 West 17th St., today.

A meeting of all employed and unemployed building trades workers is scheduled for tonight at 8 p. m. sharp, at 13 West 17th St.

JUDGES THREATEN BAN WITNESSES

Defense Demand Right to Show Movies

Three New York judges in special session court, Part 6, yesterday very grudgingly granted Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, members of the committee elected by the unemployed workers of New York, a postponement until April 11, to prepare their defense in the prosecution for voicing the demands of the workers for unemployment insurance. Meanwhile the Labor Jury, elected by the Trade Union Unity League, was barred from the courtroom by police. Great numbers of workers tried unsuccessfully to enter the courtroom in the New York Criminal Courts Building.

A mass-protest movement of tens of thousands in many cities against the hundreds of arrests of workers for participating in unemployment demonstrations in many cities on and before March 6, is developing.

The judges in the New York case made the time as short as it was humanly possible, and still give some color to the fiction of a "fair trial" in the capitalist court.

In the brief session held yesterday the actions of the police in excluding the labor jury and other workers from the courtroom revealed that it is the intention to try these delegates elected by the 110,000 who demonstrated in Union Square March 6, in a high-handed manner, with the public barred. A jury trial has already been denied. A strong guard of police reinforced the regular court attendants at the doors of the courtroom, in the basement of the old criminal court building next door to the Tombs prison, and barred not only the labor jury, but all others. Only prosecutors, defendants, lawyers, reporters and those subpoenaed as witness were admitted. The ruling class wants no publicity on this railroading, except what comes distorted through the bosses' newspapers.

Demand Entrance.

Charles Hope, a Negro laundry worker and foreman of the Labor Jury nominated by unions and unemployed councils, elected by 110,000 workers at the mass-protest meeting Wednesday, appeared at the head of the labor jury and demanded entrance.

"We were elected to sit in court and watch this case," he said to the police lieutenant, "and we intend making a report to the thousands of workers and unemployed who are demanding the immediate release of their delegation."

The police not only barred them from the courtroom, but ordered them to leave the building. They insisted on their right to be present at the trial, and finally were allowed to stay in the hallway, but not to come into the courtroom or listen to the case.

Yesterday the jury issued a statement, protesting vigorously against the trial in secret, announcing that they would continue their struggle to be present in the courtroom.

Get No Public Trial.

At 9:50, before the judges appeared, an attendant pounced on the spectators who had filtered through, and chased them from the court room.

"Go on," they said.

"Isn't this the case of Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten?" said a worker.

"Yes, that's why you can't stay."

"Don't these men get a public trial?

"No!"

Zealous police, determined to preserve the secrets of Tammany "justice" even tried for a time to bar Robert Minor, one of the defendants.

Eleven Times in Court.

Joseph Brodsky, attorney for the

(*Continued on Page Three*)

ANTI-"HOLY" WAR MEETING TONIGHT

John Reed Club, FSU Call for Defense of SU

While the united front of reaction continues its efforts to incite an imperialist "holy" war against the Soviet Union, the workers of New York will show tonight their determination to defend the first Workers' Republic when they gather at 8 o'clock at Central Opera House, 67th Street, near Third Avenue.

Arranged by the John Reed Club,

(*Continued on Page Two*)

'POPE FOR WAR ON USSR!'

Letters from Dublin and N. Y. Workers

"As an Irish revolutionary, a catholic and a member of the Friends of the Soviet Union," writes one of the readers of the Daily Worker, "I herewith enclose part of our paper published in Ireland in which you will see 'an open letter addressed to the Lord Primate of all Ireland' by P. O'Donnell.

"We revolutionaries in Ireland know very well the nefarious game played by the bishops and clergy of Ireland down through the ages, particularly during the last war there in 1922-1923. Where the clergy played the role of spy and informer for the British made free state—so-called Junta.

"Where the clergy-catholic withheld absolution from the boys in confession when the latter refused to renounce what militant Ireland (you mean the militant Irish workers and peasants.—Ed) always stood for in preference to losing all sense of initiative and manliness.

"Considering the strength of the race here and particularly the role now being played by the pope, etc., as a shield for an imperial united war against the Soviet, I hope you will give this letter the prominence it deserves in your widely read Daily Worker and thereby expose the game played by the head of the

(*Continued on Page Three*)

YOUNG CHILDREN TOIL LONG HOURS IN BEET FIELD HELL OF COLO.

Average Age of Child Workers Is 12 Years; Little Tots of 6 Are Also Exploited

DENVER, Col. (By Mail). — Toiling at back-breaking labor, in forced and unnatural postures and under the worst forms of exploitation, child workers, on the average twelve years of age, but in some cases even as young as six years, cultivate the beet fields of Colorado and produce the blood soaked profits of their exploiters.

The facts are revealed in an extensive survey sponsored by the National Child Labor Committee and published as "Child Labor in Agriculture and Farm Life in the Arkansas Valley of Colorado." The survey supplies a most gruesome picture of the exploitation of child labor in this state.

"In bunching and thinning and pulling and topping," the survey states, "the children are required to spend their time going through the same motions for hour after hour and day after day."

The state law placing the age of child workers in certain occupations at 14 is purely a paper law and a farce.

Milwaukee Raid Hinders Woll $1,250,000 Lie

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 24.—"The hand of the Communist International reaches all the way from Moscow to West Division St. High School, to the shops of Allis Chamlers, A. O. Smith, Pawling & Harnishfeger, International Harvester Co., etc.," says the "socialist" city government here in accents of horror, after a perusal of the filing cases looted from the offices of the Communist Party here.

But, regretfully, the raiders are forced to admit "there is no ovidence of any financial support whatever from Moscow, and the comrades have had to ride the rods to conventions."

French Imperialists Admit Crisis

A dispatch from Paris to the New York Times (March 24, 1930), giving the views of the French imperialists on the present crisis in the United States, says:

"Financial circles in Paris think that recovery in American business activity will possibly be not as rapid as Wall Street has seemed to expect and that the effects of the autumn crisis will be felt for some time to come. The same opinion is held concerning French trade."

Toronto Police Savage to Leaders of Jobless

TORONTO, Canada, Mar. 24.—Police are seeking to smash unemployed organizations by savage treatment of leaders. Chas. Sims, district organizer of the Communist Party for South and West Ontario, has been singled out. On March 5, at a mass meeting outside of Painters Hall, from which the police had locked them out, Sims was arrested.

The police are working up a case against him which they can try before a packed jury and send him to jail for "obstructing the police."

Harvey Jackson, a leading unemployed movement worker, has been sentenced to 60 days.

Use Planes to Avoid Nicaraguan Wrath

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 24.—So good an account of themselves did the workers and peasants of Northern Nicaragua give while battling marines, and so uncertain are the gunmen of Uncle Sam of the attitude of the peasant villages, that when 600 marines stationed in the North were recently ordered to Managua, they were transported by airplane.

There are about 2,500 marines here as an army of occupation, according to U. S. army statements. There are actually more, besides a force of mercenary constabulary, officered by marines. The army authorities say they are withdrawing 600 marines, but they have a fashion of withdrawing one man, and sending two more.

Sharpening Class Struggles in Germany

BERLIN, March 24.—The economic crisis in Germany is rapidly sharpening. Unemployment, which several months ago reached the figure of more than 3,500,000 is growing by leaps and bounds.

Bankruptcies increased 20 per cent in February. Car loadings on the German state railway company's lines dropped sharply. January steel production was 1,275,000 tons against 1,470,000 in January, 1929, and the coal output for February was 390,000, as against an average of 450,000.

Jobless Army Increased Under MacDonald

LONDON, March 24.—Unemployment again jumped up in February, according to government reports recently issues. Out of 12,100,000 workers 13.1 per cent were jobless on February 14, as compared with 12.6 per cent a month ago.

The present ratio of unemployment is the highest of any month since 1926, the year of the general strike, and is higher than in 1922. Unemployment increased principally in the textile, engineering, shipbuilding, auto and metal industries.

Workers Battle Fascists Throughout Germany

BERLIN, Germany, March 24.—Hot street battles between demonstrating workers, led by the Communists, and fascist organizations have taken place throughout Germany today. The fascists were assisted by the police.

At Kiel, four police and about 20 of the workers were injured, and 25 workers arrested. The police were armed, the workers unarmed.

At Duisberg, workers with stones beat back the police from a demonstration. Reinforcements arrested 32 men and women.

At Essen a three-cornered fight between workers, the socialist "Reichsbanner" and fascists resulted in several arrests.

A fascist meeting in Remstadt was broken up by workers, after which a street battle was fought. There were 22 injured.

Rubio Invites Bankers to Plunder Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 24.—Following his instructions, received while in Wall Street and Washington, fascist president Ortiz Rubio has sent an invitation to the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico that the Mexican bosses are ready to do their bidding on debt settlements.

The Bankers Committee is headed by Wall Street imperialists who have a lot of fake debt claims against the Mexican government. Ortiz Rubio has indicated he will make any settlement the bankers ask of him. That is in line with his action of jailing revolutionary trade union leaders and members of the Mexican Communist Party.

Pickets Arrested at Donkner's Shop, Toronto

TORONTO, Canada (By Mail).—Seven strikers were arrested for picketing outside of Dunker's shop. The strike is being conducted by the Painters Union Local 1014. The strike is for recognition of the union and the union wage scale of 90 cents an hour and $1 after May 1. The Canadian Labor Defense League is defending the striking workers now on bail awaiting trial.

Anti-Holy War Mass Meeting Tonight

(Continued from Page One)

an organization of revolutionary writers and artists, in co-operation with the Friends of the Soviet Union, the meeting will be addressed by a number of prominent speakers. Among them will be Count Michael Karolyi, first president of the Hungarian Republic; Waldo Frank, novelist and critic; Michael Gold, M. J. Olgin, Harold Hickerson, Robert W. Dunn, Harvey O'Connor, Louis Lozowick, Melvin P. Levy and Charles Weber. Roger Baldwin will be chairman.

A feature of the program will be the drawing of cartoons by William Gropper, Hugo, Gellert, M. Pass, Jacob Burck, I. Klein and others.

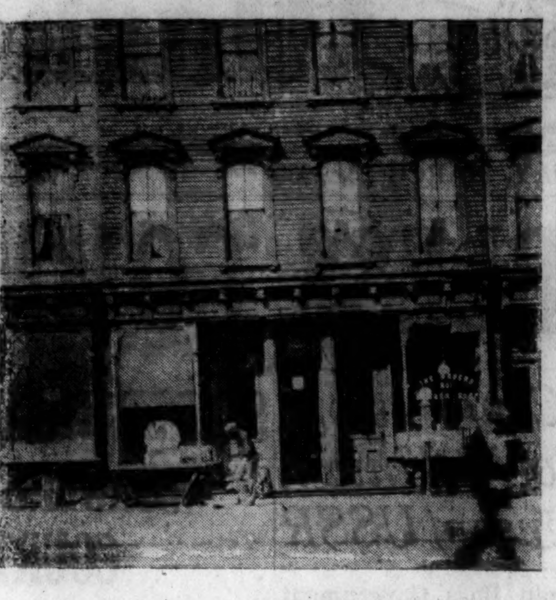
The John Reed Club has sent a challenge to Bishop Manning, Cardinal Hayes and Rabbi Wise to appear.

Tickets are 25 cents in advance and 35 cents at the door. They can be bought at the Friends of the Soviet Union, 175 Fifth Avenue, Room 511; John Reed Club, 10 E. 14th Street, and New Masses, 112 E. 19th Street.

STRIKE IN YONKERS.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 24.—The carpenters, excavators and hodcarriers working on the new building of the Royce Thompson Institute for Plant research, have gone on strike because material from non-union yards was used. William J. McGeory of the Yonkers Building Trades Council, has started sell-out negotiations.

Sweat Shop For Shoe Workers



In this ramshackle frame building, upstairs in what used to be a flat, is a sweatshop for shoe workers. It is at 940 Grand St., Brooklyn, and is just what the bosses and the U. S. department of Labor, waging a lockout and war of extinction against the Independent Shoe Workers Union desire for the whole shoe industry.

O'GARA STRIKERS HEAR THOMPSON

ELDORADO, Ill., Mar. 24.—The National Miners Union held a meeting here Friday, especially for the more than 400 strikers at O'Gara Mine No. 10. These men struck March 20, against a decision of the company to check off of their wages "dues" to the Fishwick machine.

Freeman Thompson, president of the N. M. U., was the principal speaker at the meeting, and then proceeded to organization work in India.

Pioneers Fight to Free Harry Eisman

(Continued from Page One)

courts to the workers' demand for work or wages!"

Eisman has just been released from the reformatory after serving six months for demonstrating against the Boy Scouts who were leaving for their international jamboree last summer.

"Our answer to the bosses, the police, the courts and the school authorities," the call of the Pioneers concludes, "must be a huge, nationwide campaign to get Harry Eisman out of jail. To protest against the terror against the Pioneers, the workers' children all over the country must organize mass meetings and conferences to demand that Harry Eisman be freed! Workers' children!! Fight for the freedom of Harry Eisman! Join the Young Pioneers of America and carry on the fight against the bosses!"

Get Ten Days for Fight Against Jailing Eisman

All of the workers arrested in the demonstration against the sentencing of Harry Eisman to five years in jail are serving ten days in jail, except Bloomberg, whose case comes up Monday.

They were tried in 54th St. night court Saturday night, and told to pay $50 fines or go to jail. They refused to contribute to the funds of this Tammany government. Those sentenced are Mrs. E. Wagner, J. Hart, L. Katowitz, D. Greenberg, P. Blumkin and J. Brofman.

Labor and Fraternal Organizations

Drug Clerks Mass Meeting.
Wednesday, March 26, 8.30 p. m., Hunts Points Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd., Bronx. Representatives of teachers will speak on organization.

* * *

Womens Council No. 18.
Tuesday, 8.30 p. m., 1373 43rd St., Brooklyn. "Why Workers Children Should Join the Pioneers."

* * *

Womens Council No. 7.
Wednesday, 8.30 p. m., 118 Bristol St., Brooklyn. G. Gorelick on the Paris Commune.

* * *

Friends of Soviet Union.
New York District is at 799 Broadway, Room 421. Volunteers wanted for work.

* * *

Theatre Performance and Dance.
Given by Williamsburg International Labor Defense, Saturday, March 29, at 688 Broadway, entrance 68 Whipple St., Brooklyn.

Communist Activities

Y.C.L. Membership Meeting.
Tuesday, Mar. 25, 8 p. m., at Center.

* * *

Unit Meetings Tonight.
Unit 2, Sec. 4, 8 p. m., 143 E. 103 St.
Unit 1F, Sec. 6, 68 Whipple St.
Unit 1, Sec. 4, 8 p. m., 336 Lenox Ave.
Unit 6F, Sec. 1, right after work, 27 E. 4th St.
Unit R2, Sec. 1, 8 p. m., 27 E. 4th St.

* * *

Section 5 Membership Meeting.
Thursday, 1330 Wilkins Avenue, Bronx. Report and discussion.

* * *

Section One Party Class.
starts Wednesday, 6:30 p. m., at section headquarters. All who registered must attend.

* * *

Daily Worker Reps.
Conference of Unit Daily Worker representatives Thursday at Center, 7 p. m. Every unit and section Daily Worker representative must be present.

* * *

Unit Organizers.
Every unit organizer must see that his unit is represented at the Daily Worker Conference Thursday, 7 p. m. at Center. Daily Worker rep must be elected if unit has none as yet. Report will be sent back to the units on attendance.

LIBERTY MILL STRIKE IS WON

PATTERSON, N. J., March 24.—The National Textile Workers' Union has won another strike. The workers of the Liberty Silk Mill, who struck under N. T. W. leadership here March 14, against the longer work day and for an increase in wages, went back to work today with a shorter work day and one cent a yeard increase in pay.

Mobilizing For May 1 at Conference April 4

(Continued from Page One)

Reds properly." Permission to use Union Square has already been granted to a number of fascist organizations.

The police department and Tammany administration are planning to mobilize every anti-working class element.

The conference on April 4 will be the rallying point for the entire New York working class to carefully outline its plans and to mobilize all workers for participation in the demonstration on May Day.

The socialist party makes a gesture on unemployment on May 1, with the idea of possibly winning some of the workers who demonstated so militantly on March 6 and thus quiet the stom of anger the workers and jobless feel for their capitalist tormentors.

One of Whalen's Cops Gives Machine Gun to Gangster For Murder

A New York policeman, by the name of Patrolman Edward Beban, recently of the E. 51st St. station, bought the machine gun that was used in the murder of Frankie Dunn, a beer-runner. Beban, who is of the same stripe of the official gunmen who beat unemployed workers and strikers, admitted that he bought the machine gun and turned it over to a man named Coleman.

Pathe Co. Murders 11 Workers, No Charge; Jobless Leaders Jailed

The special grand jury investigating the case of the Pathe film company, in whose studio complete lack of fire precautions, absence of every safeguard, and establishment of a veritable death trap caused a fire that killed eleven persons last December, finds yesterday that "no indictment shall issue against the officials of the Pathe Co."

Write About Your Conditions for The Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

BOSTON STRIKERS HIT I.L.G.W. FAKE COMPANY 'STRIKE'

Picket Vigorously and Win New Victory

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—A mass picket line this morning before the struck dress and cloak shops gave evidence of the vigor of the strike, led here by the Needle Trades Workers' Industrial Union, and the disgust of all the workers with the sell-out of the company union, the International Ladies' Garment Workers.

Another dress shop was won by the industrial union Saturday.

"No Jobs" Admit Brooklyn Bosses

(Continued from Page One)

big manufacturing plant in Brooklyn, which "usually" employs thousands of workers, said, "There has been a tremendous drop in employment in our plant."

Dr. Hamkinson, president of the leading charity organization in Brooklyn, said that unemployment has been growing very rapidly. "But we always have that situation," he said with a broad grin on his face. "However, we should not spread the information about unemployment too much. There has been too much said about it." All the speakers present favored the Hoover program of lies in order to cover up the rapidly growing unemployment situation.

"We have been talking too much about depression," said James Guernan of the State Department of Labor. "Of course, there is a great deal of depression, but we should not talk about it."

Then a banker, William Irish, spoke. "Why," he said, "I have helped to solve the unemployment situation. I have followed Hoover's advice on building programs. I spent $52.00 building three closets in my home."

The general postmaster of Brooklyn, Mr. Fernan, spoke along the same line.

All of these gentlemen expressed fear of the growing militancy of the unemployed movement, and joined with the A. F. of L. in opposing any form of unemployment insurance.

PAINTERS' FACTION MEETS

The painters fraction of the Trade Union Unity eeLau willetaoiBietao Union Unity League will meet tomorrow at 6 p. m. in the Workers Center.

"The Matriarch" Opens at the Longacre Theatre

"The Matriarch," by G. B. Stern and Frank Vernon, based upon Miss Stern's novel of the same name, is now at the Longacre Theatre. Like most dramatizations of popular books, it is rather dry and lacking in action, and should be considered more as a character and type study than a play. "The Matriarch" is devoted to telling the family history of the Rakonitz's.

Nothing but family loyalty matters. For many generations, according to the play, the Rakonitz's have traded in precious stones throughout all Europe. The Matriarch, Anastasia, who heads the family rules with iron hand, deciding all financial questions for the rest of the tribe.

In the prologue we discover that Danny Maitland, then a baby, is not a genuine Rakonitz, but a substitute child. In the first act, 19 years later, we find Danny in love with Toni, who is scheduled to succeed Anastasia as the head of the family council.

Constance Collier, in the title role gives a rather creditable performance in a very difficult part. Although not a Jew, he is able to portray the money-mad bourgeois that the part calls for, in a manner that deserves praise.

Derrick De Marney, as Danny, is well fitted for his role; the same can be said for Jessica Tondy as Toni. Others in the large cast include Earle Grey, Abraham Sofaer, Dorothy Dunkles and Alan Keith. Most of the present cast appeared in the play when it was produced in London, where Mrs. Patrick Campbell was the Matriarch.

TWO SOVIET FILMS OF SOVKINO, SUNDAY, MARCH 30

Two Soviet films of the Sovkino of Moscow will be presented this Sunday, March 30, at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, for the benefit of the W. I. R. Children's Camp. The films will be shown between 2 P. M. and midnight.

One film has never been shown in this country. It is a film on the Five Year Plan of construction in the Soviet Union. This film takes us to the villages and cities, factories, homes and schools of the Russian workers and shows us the great changes that are taking place in Russia now.

Tickets for these films, 50 cents in advance and 65 cents at the door.

AT BRIGHTON PLAYHOUSE

Emma Zassarskaya, who plays the leading role in "The Village of Sin," the Sovkino film, at the Brighton Playhouse in Brooklyn.

Vaudeville Theatres

PALACE

W. C. Fields, musical comedy comedian, Beth and Betty Dodge, Roy Cropper, Flo Lewis, Charles "Slim" Timblin, Florence Richardson, Brady and Wells, and the Mascagno Four.

HIPPODROME

"The Phantom of the Opera," with Lon Chaney, Mary Philbin and Norman Kerry. On the stage—Siamese Twins, Murray and Alan, Charles Hart's Krazy Kats, Vic Honey Troupe, Paul Kirkland and Company, and the On Wah Troupe.

81ST STREET

"Sally," starring Marilyn Miller. The vaudeville has Earl Freed and orchestra, Zelda Santley, and the Kikutas Japs. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—Jimmy Carr and Silver Slipper Orchestra, Moss and Frye, Carrie and Eddie, and Sealtile. Feature photoplay—"Slightly Scarlet," co-starring Evelyn Drent and Clyde Cook.

STEEL DROPS IN GERMANY.

BERLIN (By Mail).—A sharp decline in steel production in Germany for February as compared with February, 1929, has been reported. A decline in the machinery industry is also reported.

Tickets can be obtained at the Daily Worker, 26 Union Square; Morning Freiheit, 30 Union Square; W. I. R., 799 Broadway, and in many other stations throughout the city.

Today in History of the Workers

March 25, 1807—Negro slave trade abolished in Great Britain. 1868—Scores of Belgian miners killed and wounded by troops sent to break their strike. 1872—August Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht, socialist member of Prussian Diet, sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Leipsic "high treason" trial for refusal to vote military funds. 1894—Unemployed army led by Jacob S. Coxey began march from Massillon, Ohio, to Washington, D. C. 1919—Karl Radek, ambassador to Germany from Soviet Russia, released from where he had been sent by Ebert social-democratic government. 1924—Mass demonstration in Germany for release of political prisoners.

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WORKERS CO[illegible]DENCE-F[illegible]OPS

WHOLESALE ARRESTS OF CAL. UNEMPLOYED; LUMBER MILLS DOWN

Shingle Mills of Grays Harbor, Washington, Are Either Closed or Down to Third Capacity

Sacramento and San Francisco Police Arrest Nearly 1000 Unemployed; Force Many to Leave

(By a Worker Correspondent)

ABERDEEN, Wash.—The shingle mills on Gray's Harbor, which operated at full capacity till recently, are now shut down to about a third capacity. At the same time the shingle weavers are expecting the bosses to try to slash wages by at least a third.

They are receiving an average of $7.00 for the sawyers and $6.00 for packers. I am satisfied that the shingle weavers will resist the forthcoming wage cuts, as it is characteristic of us to fight. The shingle weaver is the most speeded up worker in the lumber industry. At least half the shingle weavers have had hands or fingers amputated by the saws. All shingle weavers are subject to shingle weavers' asthma, owing to inhaling cedar dust, which contains oil of cedar, a deadly poison. They will fight under the leadership of the National Lumber Workers' Union.

LUMBER WORKER.

Workers, Don't Fall for This Fast One

(By a Worker Correspondent)

SAN PEDRO, Cal.—Fellow workers, Southern California justice says it is unlawful for a Filipino to marry a white. On the other hand, Southern California justice hires mostly Filipino workers.

Fellow workers, it is very easy to see how the bosses are putting fast ones over. By his little scheme, discrimination of races and nationalities, they are keeping the workers apart from organizing together.

As workers we must stick together; we are slaves whether we are white, black or yellow.

A SEAMAN.

Refuse to Support Lewis, Fishwick [illegible]

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

TAYLORVILLE, Ill.—Local No. 817, U. M. W. A. has refused to pay dues to Lewis, and also is going to stop paying to Fishwick. Many locals in Illinois are doing this. There are thousands of miners that are coming into the rank and file N. M. U., and many miners are joining the N. M. U., which is the only union for the miners and all the workers, who must stick together and overthrow the rotten capitalist system.

PEABODY MINER.

Starvation Is Lot of Field Workers of Calif.

(By a Worker Correspondent)

COLTON, Calif., We had a strike here of the melon workers of Imperial Valley for several months, under the direction of the T.U.U.L. The workers of this region work for the miserable wage of 33 cents per hour, for 8 hours daily during three days per week, for which it is impossible to earn more than $8 weekly.

The most skilled do not earn more than $15 per week. The children of the workers are subjected to begging. The children must go to a "charity" institution to get clothing in order to be able to go to school. This is only an example of the life the workers who work on the Pacific Fruit Express Co. have to endure. I will write another letter about the the conditions existing among these workers.

We are the workers who produce all the good things of life, but the capitalists enjoy it and prevent us from having what we need.

Proletarians of all countries unite!

F. D. P.

Lay Off 100 Los Angeles Grocery Clerks

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — Ralphs Grocery Co., with about a dozen stores in this city, laid off 100 workers.

These 100 victims of a twisted social system help swell the local army of unemployed of at least 150,000 starving, ragged and homeless workers.

Food workers! Join the food workers group organized under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League. Room 206, 656 South Los Angeles Street!

R.

Capitalist Greed Maims Cuba

(By a Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, Mich.—After being injured at Fisher Body Co. I was confined to the hospital and saw many workers, who were crippled for life, thru faulty adjustment and failure of the bosses to provide proper safeguards on dangerous machinery.

One case was of especial interest. It was a workman employed by the Briggs Body Co. who lost both hands from the failure of the bosses to provide safeguards on a punch press. I have never seen a single puch press that had any sort of safeguard device. It would be an easy matter to have never seen a single punch press prevent workmen losing their arms and hands as this man did.

The capitalist system of greed will never care about our safety. We must organize and fight for safety protection as well as decent wages and hours and against lay-offs. Let's hear from other workers who have been maimed by capitalism. Forward TUUL.

—Worker who lost foot at Fisher Body.

Young Illinois Miners Fighting Lewis, Fishwick

(By a Worker Correspondent)

TAYLORVILLE, Ill. — The night shift men in Peabody Mine 58 work under very bad conditions and they are forced to wear gas masks to be able to put in their shift.

The men at local 2513 elected a pit committee. Supt. Bill Hardy refused to recognize its representative because the man was a N.M.U. sympathizer.

The subdistrict board member Haywood (UMWA) and President Glassglow were carrying guns and were deputized during our strike. That is a sample of what the once powerful UMWA has sunk to led by those labor fakers Lewis, Fishwick and Farrington. You can expect only treachery from such men.

The young miners like myself are fighting against these rotten conditions and these labor fakers who help the bosses in their dirty work against the miners.

They are looking towards the N. M. U. to lead them.

—TAYLORVILLE MINER.

"Pope For Boss War on U.S.S.R."

(Continued from Page One)

catholic church in Ireland as explained by a catholic and revolutionary in catholic Ireland.

"Kind regards,

"A Friend (Dublin, Ireland)."

* * *

Exposing the [illegible] Crusade.

The open letter of Peador O'Donnell to Cardinal MacRory declares in part: "I do not believe . . . that there is religious persecution in Soviet Russia . . . I do believe that priests are jailed for political offenses; but then, a professor in Maynooth College was jailed by the catholic puppet government of which Mr. Cosgrave is chairman and no one called for a holy war against British imperialism . . ."

"In Russia there has been a revolution. An imperialist, capitalist state has been overthrown; a workers state has been set up. The previous state by the use of arms, kept the workers in order as, in the state your emminence backs today, Dublin unemployed are kept in order and the Gaelteacht terrorized. In the workers state the wreckage of the overthrown imperialist state is held in order by force while the workers state grows . . . there is no such conflict in the workers state as to make unemployment essential to the system."

"The Crisis Is Solved."

The Daily Worker received the following letter addressed to the Secretary of Labor:

"Attention Secretary of Labor Davis:

"Further evidence of the correctness of Hoover's prognostication—a firm in New York state increased its personnel 100 per cent during the week.

"This firm consisted of one wage worker and this week as a result of receiving an order lost by a rival sweat shop hired an additional worker. Of course the rival firm which lost the job let one of their 25 slaves go, still, even Communists can't dispute the fact that,whereas, employment dropped in the latter case four per cent it increased in the former case 100 per cent. A Davis statistical gain of 96 per cent in employment.

"Truly yours, Statistician."

Write About Your Conditions for The Daily Worker. Become a Worker Correspondent.

Crisis, Unemployment Sharpen in Germany

A demonstration of German workers against capitalism. Recently the revolutionary trade unions in Berlin and other industrial cities won substantial victories in the workers councils over the social-democrats.

CALL CONVENTION OF NEGRO LABOR

To Be Held in St. Louis June 7, 8, 9

(Continued from Page One)

be sent to the "Liberator," 799 Broadway, New York City.

* * *

Fight Discrimination Against Negroes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — Because Chapins Restaurant on Superior Ave. near Third St. discriminates against Negroes a picketing demonstration was held before it on Monday by young workers of the Young Communist League and the American Negro Labor Congress. The picketers were hauled to jail, but later released.

On Tuesday another group of militant young Negro and white workers went into this restaurant to eat, they were attacked by thugs hired by the restaurant owner. When the capitalist police arrived they arrested seven of the young workers, leaving the thugs go free. Later the International Labor Defense secured the release of these workers by putting up $500 for each.

* * *

Biggest Inter-Racial Dance.

Over 1,500 Negro and white workers attended the Liberator-Labor Unity dance, held at Rockland Palace, Saturday, it was the most successful inter-racial dance ver held in New York City.

The affair was a splendid expression of racial solidarity. William Z. Foster, general secretary of the Trade Union Unity League, and one of the delegates elected by 110,000 New York workers at the March 6 demonstration, spoke.

"The bosses, by attempting to stir up race hatred," said Foster, are attempting to disunite the workers. We must smash this attempt to break the solidarity of both black and white workers—a policy that is backed by the A. F. of L. with its Jim Crow unions."

* * *

Inter-Racial Dance in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 24.—More than a thousand Negro and white workers attended the interracial dance here.6

Unemployed Leaders in New Bedford Given Jail Terms and Fines

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Mar. 24.—Jail sentences and fines were meted out to the leaders of the unemployed demonstrations on March 6 here at the trial which just concluded.

Eulalie Mendes and Peter Hagelias were fined $5 and $10; Martin Russack was sentenced to 30 days in jail plus a $5 fine. An unemployed worker was given 30 days in jail, and a Young Pioneer was placed on two months' probation. All the cases have been appealed.

Young Pioneers of Trenton, N. J., Resist Attacks of Bosses

TRENTON, N. J., March 21.—After repeated distribution of bulletins in Trenton School Junior No. 4, several Young Pioneers are being persecuted by the capitalist school authorities.

When a Pioneer leader was distributing leaflets outside that school calling the children and their parents to a protest meeting against this attack on the Pioneers, he was attacked by a few patrol boys and boy scouts who were incited by the eachers against the Young Pioneers. Het was arrested and sentenced to ten days.

ARREST CHINESE COMMUNISTS IN MALAYSIA

Batavia, Java, dispatches state that five Chinese Communists were arrested Friday at Palembang, and sixteen in the Riau Archipelago of Malaysia. They are charged with being members of a Chinese Communist organization with headquarters at Singapore.

Delegates Ready to Start for Conference

(Continued from Page One)

rapidly worse, in spite of the campaign of artificial optimism being conducted by President Hoover and all of his aids, as well as by big business heads themselves. The bread lines in New York grow longer day by day; retail trade is collapsing, showing that the jobless can not buy necessities of life any more; such incidents as that of 2,000 jobless men and women applying for 260 available jobs as census enumerators in Luzerne County, Pa., abound. In Rochester, N. Y., married printing trades workers went on the four day week, and single compositors take a three day week, to divide the work. And printing, which takes advantage of the large amount of bankruptcy notices, sales leaflets, etc. during hard times, is one of the least affected of industries.

"Not Work Enough."

After the orgy of head-cracking with which the capitalist police met the demands of the starving workers on March 6, Gov. Young of California (where some of the most brutal attacks took place) came out with a statement:

"Unemployment? I think it's exagerated. Anyway, we'll always have it. The solution? Well, perhaps there isn't any. California has not enough work to go around for all the people who come here."

The unemployed themselves and the militant workers feel that mass pressure for work or wages will, however, force the fat parasites who run the country to loosen up with a little of their profits, and feel, too, that the workers are beginning to realize that a social system which produces such misery will have to go.

Southern, Northern Workers Join Protest

(Continued from Page One)

release of the elected committee of the March 6 Unemployment demonstration in New York, and pledged to continue the struggle for the organization of jobless and employed workers, to win work or wages, the seven hour day and five day week, etc.

Speakers were Bill Dunne, editor of Labor Unity; Andrew Overgaard, secretary of the Metal Workers' Industrial League of the Trade Union Unity League; Charles Guynn, secretary treasurer of the National Miners' Union, and Pat Devine, district organizer of the Communist Party.

* * *

Shoe Shop Meeting.

A shop meeting of the workers at the Florel Shoe Co., Brooklyn, Thursday, passed a resolution denouncing the arrest and attempted railroading to prison of Foster, Amter, Minor, Raymond and Lesten.

"These representatives of the unemployed championed the fight of the employed and unemployed workers against their oppressors," says the resolution. "The police, under their chief, Commissioner Whalen, brutally attacked the workers, including women and children, and denied the rights of the workers to the streets, and placed the committee of the unemployed under heavy bail to railroad them to the penitentiary. We pledge our fullest solidarity with the arrested delegation, which we consider our delegation, and are ready to continue the fight against boss oppression until the fascist rule of the bosses shall be overthrown."

* * *

Demonstration Today.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 24. A protest demonstration, called by the Communist Party here, will take place tomorrow at 1208 Tasker Street to denounce the police brutality against the March 6 demonstrators against unemployment, and the arrests that took place at that time. The assembled workers will demand in no uncertain terms the release of Foster, Minor, Amter, Raymond and Lesten, the representatives of the New York March 6 demonstrators. E. Gardos, district organizer of the C. P., will be the main speaker.

REVOLUTIONARY TRADE UNIONS WIN IN WORKER COUNCILS IN GERMANY

Get Six Members to Two of Social-Democrats in Chemical Factory

Make Big Advances in Other Industries in Heilbronn and Pirna

(Inprecorr Press Service)

BERLIN — the workers council election at the important chemical factory ,Schering and Kahlbaum, resulted in a fine victory for the list of the revolutionary trade union opposition which was put forward for the first time. The revolutionary list received 349 votes, whilst the social democrats received only 131 votes. In the previous workers council the social democrats had an undisputed majority, this time, however, the council will consist of six members of the revolutionary trade union opposition and two social democrats.

In a leather factory in Heilbronn the revolutionary list received 110 votes and the reformists 38 votes, so that the new council will be composed of five revolutionaries and one reformist.

The total result of the workers council election in the Hoesch celluloid factory in Pirna has just been announced. The revolutionary list received a total of 466 votes, the reformists 306 votes and, the fascist list 167 votes. The revolutionaries will now have six seats, the reformists three seats and the fascists two seats.

"Work or Bread, or Jobless Will Seize Food"

Mexico City papers, including the "Universal Grafico" gives account of a demand made on March 6 by the National Unemployed Confederation, for relief from hunger—"work or bread," voiced through a large delegation that visited the newspaper demanding that it give publicity to their demand.

Further, the delegation gave the following warning, taken from the "Universal Grafico" in its quotation of what the delegation had said:

"There are many of the Confederation, who, facing the horrible situation of starvation, are disposed to extreme measures, such as violence. There are groups which are ready to break into stores and warehouses of food, driven by hunger. And if yet they have not done so, it is because we have, with great difficulty, dissuaded them from such action. But we fear that things are going beyond the limit and any day they may go in considerable masses to take the food that they see in the commercial establishments.

The "Universal Grafico" states that the delegation declared that three of its members had actually died of starvation, falling dead in the streets of Tacuba, near Mexico City, for lack of nutrition after days and days of hunting work fruitlessly.

The delegation rejected the proposal previously made by the chief of the Traffic Department of the city, that the unemployed serve as voluntary watchers of automobiles which are parked on the streets and live from tips that might be given by the owners. By such a "service" that is no better than plain begging, they state, none could make more than some 20 centavos a day, and this is not enough for one person, let alone a family.

They demanded that the authorities take action.

Saxon Government Falls By C. P. Attack

BERLIN (By Inprecorr, Press Service).—Despite the maneuvers of the national fascists who pretended to oppose the reactionary Bunger government in Saxony, but who in reality would gladly have kept it in power, a lack of confidence vote was adopted in the Saxon Diet with 63 against 24 votes and 9 abstentions. The government was overthrown at the initiative of the Communists.

The present government will carry on formally until the constitution of a new government. In order to prevent the formation of a government of the Great Coalition the Communist fraction has filed a motion for the dissolution of the Diet. The "Rote Fahne" declares that the voting on this motion will show how far the national fascists and social democrats are serious in their opposition to the Bunger cabinet.

Postal Workers Need Unity League

(Continued from Page One)

against raising wages are used the facts that the postal administration is bearing a deficit and that if wages be raised it will be detrimental to the government.

The Trade Union Bureaucrats.

The postal workers are rather well organized, but the union bureaucrats are betraying them by collaborating with the employers in the different organizations for "improving the lives of the workers," and others. In 1926 the employers organized a "Council for 'Improving' the Lives of Postal Workers." The secretary of the national organization in his report of 1927, praised and supported this council which has governmental officials on it.

The Negro Postal Workers.

There are 25,396 Negro workers employed in the postal department. The majority of them are employed as letter-carriers in the South. White workers do not take this work, and for this reason this field of work is left entirely to the Negroes. The Negroes practically do not do any inside office work; however, since the war, particularly in the northern cities, the number of Negro office workers and letter-carriers is growing. There are also many Negro workers in the South among the railway postal employes, and besides some of them hold the jobs of the chief office employes.

The Negroes comprise the biggest percentage among the unskilled workers. The number of white workers in this branch is rather small. Although the trade unions officially do not refuse to accept colored workers (with the exception of the railway postal workers' organization), yet, in the South, we do not meet Negroes to any large extent among the memberships of the trade unions. They often pay dues to the sick benefit funds and other mutual aid organizations, but at the same time take no part whatever in trade union life. The majority of the Negro workers in the South belongs to the Postal Alliance, which is of a trade union and in part also of a political character, composed wholly of Negroes.

Only in the North do Negro workers actively participate in the work of the trade unions, particularly in Chicago and New York. Out of 2000 Negro postal workers in Chicago, more than one-half are organized in the trade unions, however, they are very little interested in the trade union movement. Some of them do take active part in the life of the trade unions, but the white trade union bureaucrats do their utmost not to permit them to occupy any responsible positions.

The Postal Workers of America must wage an active struggle not only against the postal employers, but also against the trade union bureaucrats who are collaborating with them. It is essential to organize Red Oppositions for a decisive struggle against capitalist rationalization, against the worsening and for the improvement of labor and living conditions, for wage increases, against race antagonisms, which are being kindled by the bourgeoisie and its lackeys. The slogan of the American postal, telegraph and telephone workers should be: the organization of Red Opposition on the basis of the militant class struggle.

Fighting Farm Toilers' League Active in Cal.

BRAWLEY, Imperial Valley, Cal. (By Mail).—The Agricultural Workers Industrial League has opened headquarters at 904 J Street, in Brawley, Cal., the largest shipping point in the Imperial Valley. The League is out in the open with its militant program of organization, despite the police terror which has reigned here since the first of the year when the masses of unorganized workers revolted.

The thousands of field workers, who are forced to toil long hours under conditions far worse than slavery, are organizing under the leadership of the Trade Union Unity League and the Agricultural Workers Industrial League with the definite purpose of striking for better conditions in the spring months.

Extensive plans are being made for a broad organizational campaign throughout the entire Valley. Schedules of weekly mass meetings in the strets of every town in the Valley are being drawn up. Meetings are being held daily with the workers on the fields. Field committees are being set up in every district, and numbers of active delegates are being sent into the fields for organizational work.

Buy Communist Paper.

"Vida Obrera," the official organ of the Communist Party in the Spanish language, is being sold in the streets at the rate of fifty copies daily. The Mexican workers, who are in the majority in the Valley, numbering approximately 6,000, show by their enthusiastic response that they are ready to fight against the intolerable working conditions.

Wages for field labor run from 30 to 45 cents per hour for exhausting physical labor in heat that reaches 120 degrees. The working day often reaches 16 hours in the height of the season, never less than 12. Contract work is prevalent. The only shelter provided for the workers in most cases is a roof of leaves and grass on four poles; no walls. The workers must furnish their own cots and blankets or sleep on the ground. No lights, no running water. The workers are forced to drink the water from the irrigation ditches. No sanitary nor bathing facilities whatever are provided. The workers themselves must do their own cooking over an open fire, no stoves being provided.

Stimulate Race Issue.

The employers constantly strive to keep the workers of the Valley divided on racial issues and attempt to pit the Mexican workers against the Filipinos, etc. In this they are failing; the workers are organizing on a class basis in the Agricultural Workers Industrial League. Mexican, Filipino, Negro and American workers attend the meetings together and declare their adherence to the fundamental working class principle of solidarity.

The date for an Imperial Valley conference of all agricultural workers has been set for April 20 at El Centro, to be preceded by a mass meeting Saturday night, April 19. Ten thousand conference calls will be distributed throughout the Valley. The conference will not only work out detailed plans for immediate action, but will lay the basis for an industrial union of agricultural workers to be organized on a national scale.

JUDGES THREATEN TO REFUSE HEAR WITNESSES

Defense Demand Right to Show Movies

(Continued from Page One)

International Labor Defense, developed his argument for a postponement of the case until the middle of May, pointing out that during the 17 days since the delegates of the unemployed workers were arrested, the conspiracy to keep them in jail without bail and the continued attempts to deprive them of even such a trial as the laws of this capitalist state provide, had forced him into court no less than 11 days. He demanded time to subjoena the moving pictures taken of the Union Square meeting, showing the police ruthlessly clubbing down the jobless workers, and themselves precipitating the violence.

"You can't have until the middle of May," snapped Judge Voorhees.

Assistant District Attorney Unger was up at once, protesting any delay whatever, on the ground that this was "an unusual case, one in which, though the defendants are charged with unlawful assembly, the offense is really that they were concerned in starting a riot."

Unger exulted over the decision of Justice Ford of the supreme court, depriving the defendants of a jury trial, as evidence that "the case is a very simple one, to be quickly disposed of."

Bothered About Pictures.

The judges had been worrking among themselves over the question of those moving pictures.

"What do you want to show them for?" they demanded of Brodsky, "We don't know whether they can be projected in this court room."

Brodsky explained that they showed innumerable cases of assault by the police on the workers in the crowd, and added later, that the case of the defense would take about three days or longer, with 40 or 50 witnesses.

"We won't hear them," declared the judges, roundly. "What do you want so many witnesses for? This isn't an assault case."

Brodsky blandly quoted Unger's statement that the case was "unusual" and that the charge was really rioting.

"Mr. Unger," said the presiding judge, "what date would be agreeable to you?" This sweetly reasonable request of the dapper Unger was in marked contrast to the savage contemptuous and abrupt manner with which the judges cut short Brodsky's attempt at argument for a longer continuance. And between them the judges and Unger fixed on April 11—which is exactly the date set for the five representatives of the unemployed to appear in the Fourth Magistrate District Court, for hearing on the felony charge of assaulting police officer Albert Talbot, who, it is said by the police, was hit on the head with a stone thrown by an unemployed worker in retaliation to the attack of the police.

ANSWER THE BLACK CRUSADERS!

Bishop Manning, Cardinal Hayes, the Rabbis, Matthew Woll and Co. Are Calling a "Holy" War Meeting Against the Soviet Union in Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday.

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—WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

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"HOPEFUL HOOVER AND THE HOLY WAR"

Note: In the first part of this article, Bill Dunne quoted government facts which completely smash the lies of Hoover and his imperialist cohorts on the extent of the present crisis. The following is the concluding section of this article:

By BILL DUNNE.

THE world crisis of capitalism is due to a large degree to the fact that one-sixth of the earth's surface and 150,000,000 of its population has been withdrawn by the strong arm of the Russian masses from the framework of capitalism. The irresistible march of socialist construction in industry and in agriculture leaves the imperialists astounded, frightened and furious.

Socialist industry and agriculture is upsetting capitalist economy. Especially is socialized agriculture making its force felt in the world markets and creating problems for imperialist nations like America, which still find it necessary to sell wheat and other foodstuffs in the world markets in great quantities, problems for which imperialism has no other solution but intensified attacks on the working class at home—and war.

The Agricultural Crisis.

The Hoover interview has this to say about the crisis in agriculture—a subject on which successful lying is now impossible even by such artists as those in and at the disposal of the White House:

"The expected stimulus from the activities of the Farm Board has hardly come . . . since the middle of January pandemonium has reigned . . . the recent collapse in wheat prices has been described as panicky, and is an aftermath of what took place in stocks in October and November. It was aggravated in the last month by the fight between English wheat buyers and the Canadian wheat pool."

Hoover believes that the "farm relief" machinery now set up will be able to placate the farmers, so he speaks more frankly than about industrial conditions. It is a damning confession.

Fact and Fiction.

Add to this picture of crisis in agriculture the situation in industry to be visualized from the recent figures on unemployment which the Department of Labor has released under pressure:

According to their own figures, the Department of Labor, run by James J. Davis, the open enemy of the low-paid, unorganized workers in basic industry, Negro and white, foreign-born and native alike, admits that one in every ten workers employed in February a year ago are jobless now.

The department bases its survey on 12,500 plants employing 3,000,000 workers and concludes that employment increased in February over January exactly one-tenth of one per cent! It is upon this microscopic and purely fictional increase that the capitalist press pictures Hoover as believing that "the dawn of prosperity is breaking."

One-tenth of one per cent increase in employment is made the occasion for a tidal wave of optimism and typographical paens of joy! To what sad straits has come the once proud land of prosperity!

It seems that the one-tenth of one per cent increase in employed workers is obtained statistically by adding in the small army of additional clerks hired to collect figures for the Hoover optimism offensive.

Notes of Skepticism.

It could have been obtained no other way and it is not surprising that here and there a note of skepticism creeps into the editorial comment of such journals as the Pittsburgh Press, a Scripps-Howard paper catering mostly to the middle class and trying to build mass circulation among a working class population where unemployment runs as high as 40 per cent. The press comments on March 18:

"The department reports that there was the slightest possible improvement in February over January, the figures being 90.3 as against 90.2. In giving these percentages, employment for 1926, an average year, is taken as 100 per cent. Even in 'normal years' we are supposed to have from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 persons on the average out of work, so that this **100 per cent should be taken with some caution.** . . . Combined figures for these manufacturing industries and seven other major industries show indeed that there was a **slight decrease in February as against January.**" (Emphasis mine.)

After congratulating the country in general that the "Communist demonstrations on March 6 were so futile," the press editorial concludes: **"The major question remains: What are we to do about it, for next year and the next?"**

The Answer of the Clergy.

Only the Communist Party of the United States has given the correct answer of the working class to this question.

The prelates and preachers who purvey "the opium of the people" in churches and schools of all creeds have answered that a holy war against the Soviet Union is the correct reply. The sleek bishops and cardinals, the Mannings and the Hayeses, have nothing to say about the millions of jobless workers except that they should muster at the communion rail, satisfy their hunger with the wispy wafer whom the holy shamans have turned into the body and blood of a dead god and then, having whetted their appetites on this cannibalistic hors d'oeuvre, sally forth to battle for Wall Street, popes, prelates and preachers, to put down with blood and fire the proletarian government of the Soviet Union which alone holds and defends the torch of freedom for worker and peasant, black, white and yellow, in all lands.

This is the answer of the black-robed brethren of the cross to the jobless and starving millions of working class men, women and children in the United States—an answer carrying the imprimatur of his holiness, the pope, side by side with the great seal of the American republic, placed there by Herbert Hoover, the lying prophet of capitalist prosperity.

The Answer of Wall Street and the Social-Fascists.

The answer of the government proper, aided and abetted by the clergy as at all times since government and religion arose, is clubs, tear gas, machine-guns, policemen, jails and prison sentences for the workers and the leaders of workers who protest.

The answer of the social-fascists of the American Federation of Labor and of the socialist party is to entwine themselves still more closely into the suppressive fabric of Wall Street government, to take part actively in suppression of the masses or to distract the attention of workers with hypocritical phrases while a cop nails them with a club from behind.

The Communist Answer.

The answer of our Party is organization and struggle. Work or wages! The fight for the organization of the millions of low paid and jobless workers into unions of the class struggle! Our Party fights and will continue to fight for every single inch of advantage our class has won in years of struggle. "Communists disdain to conceal their aims" and we organize and fight openly, under the standard of the World Party of Lenin, the Communist International, for power for our class, for the dictatorship of the working class as against the dictatorship of the capitalist class.

"Out of Their Own Mouths."

No figures have been used here that are not furnished by Hoover's own government departments. No statements have been ascribed to him that are not from the lips of Hoover himself, or what he wished published, or from the article by his fellow-disciple in the Wall Street faith, Julius H. Barnes.

On the basis of the evidence we must conclude that these two spokesmen of American imperialism are trying, by specious and lying statements, to cause further misery for millions of our class by leading them to believe that relief for their poverty and hunger is in sight when no relief on the basis of their program is possible.

The Hoover program is a program for capitalist rulers—for the class for whom $160,000,000 in taxes were remitted while black pauperism invaded the dwellings of thousands of workers.

An Imperialist War Program.

The Hoover program is a war program—war on the working class, war on the Soviet Union, war on imperialist rivals.

Taken in connection with the rabid denunciation of the workers and peasants government of the Soviet Union by the clergy and their dupes and the mobilization of their followers which, like the attacks on the unemployed and their Communist leaders, is rapidly taking on a fascist character, taken in connection with the sharpening imperialist antagonisms marked by the collapse of the London Naval Conference, the Hoover program as outlined in his recent interview, is a war program.

The Working Class War Program.

War against imperialist war is the program of the Communist Party and in every action ranging from the organization of the smallest shop committee to mass strikes and demonstrations, the struggle against imperialist war, and for the defense of the Soviet Union comes to the forefront showing with crystal clearness the exact process by which in this "period of wars and revolutions," in the strongest imperialist nation, the daily struggles for the even smallest demands of our class become political struggles.

The period of "permanent prosperity," thru the intensification of the contradictions of capitalism, has become in the United States a period when the political strike is on the order of business of the working class.

Workers! Join the Party of Your Class!

Communist Party U. S. A.
43 East 125th Street,
New York City.

I, the undersigned, want to join the Communist Party. Send me more information.

Name ....

Address .... City.........

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Mail this to the Central Office, Communist Party, 43 East 125th St., New York, N. Y.

"Yellow Dog" Howat — By Fred Ellis

Against the Religious Anti-Soviet Agitation

The following is the report of an interview which Comrade Rykov granted to the representative of the "United Press."

YOU come to me with a request which I am sorry I am unable to fulfil. You ask me to give you information regarding the number of and the reasons for acts of repression against priests and clergy of various religious denominations. I cannot comply with your wish, for I am not aware of any cases of such acts of repression.

Inasmuch as such repressive measures, or as you express it, brutalities were not applied against priests and clergy of religious denominations, your other request, that these repressive measures be mitigated, has no point.

Does this declaration of mine mean, perchance, that no priest or minister of a religious denomination has even been arrested, handed over to the court, or sentenced? There have been and there are cases where priests and ministers of religious communities have been arrested and condemned, but these arrests and sentences were not in any way connected with the religious convictions of the condemned and with their cult. In these cases the priests and clergymen of religious denominations were accused of having committed crimes which violate our criminal code. The priests and clergy must be held responsible for such crimes just as all other citizens of the Soviet Union.

In this connection one cannot refer back to the whole period since the October Revolution and pick out every case where this of that clergyman has been brought before the court for defending some religious thesis or other as, for example, propounders of such doctrines as the Immaculate Conception, the creation of Eve out of Adam's rib, Dead Sunday (All Souls Day), Transubstantiation, etc.

We have removed the religious factors from the whole educational activity and from the system of enlightenment in our country, and we secure and promote with all the means at our disposal the development of science and spread it among the broadest masses. And with us such a trial as the "Monkey Trial" in the U. S. A. would of course be impossible, as we promote in every way the spread of scientific knowledge. The spread of scientific knowledge and the overcoming of every kind of prejudice naturally and of necessity leads to a decline of the influence of religion and a falling off in the number of those holding religious beliefs.

This decline of the influence of religion and the number of its adherents is also a result of the fact that a number of religious organizations have compromised themselves by their open support of counter-revolution (the Jesus regiment in the army of Admiral Koltchak, the recent declaration of the Extraordinary Church Conference of the Ukrainian Autochephalic Church, that under the flag of this organization White Guardists clothed as priests prepared an armed revolt against the Soviet Power, and a number of similar facts.).

I am asked another question in regard to the closing of churches. Without doubt a number of churches are being closed. But this is taking place as a result of the decisions of meetings of the people, in cases where the population itself regards the existence of the church as superfluous and prefers to employ the church buildings and premises for cultural purposes, schools, clubs, etc. If I am not mistaken also abroad churches are sub-leased, closed and used for this or that institution of a secular character.

With us the closing of churches takes place with sufficient guarantees which are contained in the decision of the Central Executive Committee on religious communities. I mention for example paragraphs 36 and 37 of this decision, which was adopted in April, 1929, and also the fact that a considerable portion of the applications of the local authorities for the closing of churches were not granted by the higher organs.

The last question is what are the causes of the agitation in other countries for the purpose of raising the question of religion in the Soviet Union? I believe that these causes are not of a religious, but solely of a political nature. Those groupings which have launched this campaign and are conducting it in a considerable number of foreign press organs, are endeavoring to use the question of religion as a weapon for political purposes. Here we have without doubt to do with circles which proceed from the standpoint that in political warfare all means are permissible. This alone would explain firstly, the appearance of absolutely wild inventions in the bourgeois newspapers, and secondly, the circumstance that groups and persons have come forward in defense of religion, who for the most part themselves hold religion to be mere prejudice and ignorance, and who with their political activity could never guarantee those forms of religious liberty which exist on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Fight the Right Danger. A Hundred Proletarians for Every Petty Bourgeois Renegade!

The Municipal Election in St. Paul

THE result of the Communist campaign in the municipal primary elections just held in St. Paul, are a proof of the rapid growth of the influence of the Communist Party. This was the first time the Communist Party has run Communist candidates on a Communist Party platform in the St. Paul municipal elections. In previous municipal elections the Communist candidates ran on the Farmer Labor party ticket. In the 1928 election campaign for Congress the Communist Party polled 692 votes for its candidate for Congress.

In the present election campaign the vote for councilman was 1324 for Bartlett, 1780 for Rebecca Grecht, and 4.467 for Anderson. In the vote for mayor the Communist Party polled 813 votes for Karl Reeve, the Communist candidate. All of these candidates were known as Communists. In their statements published in the St. Paul press, all of them stated, "I stand on the complete program of the Communist Party and the Communist International." The Communist program, in sharp and clear terms, was given by all candidates.

The smalled vote for mayor was due primarily for the reason that more votes were stolen from the Communist candidates for mayor and that some workers have not yet rid themselves of their Farmer Labor illusions to the extent that they would vote for the Communist candidate for mayor, as against the social fascist, Farmer Laborite Clancy. On the other hand the fact that 1300 workers voted for all of the Communist candidates for councilmen, shows that the workers are fast losing their illusions, and that they have come closer and closer to the leadership of the Communist Party.

The extent of the votes stolen from the Communist candidate for mayor may be judged by the fact that in one small precinct, precinct four, ward nine, two votes were counted for the Communist candidate and already six workers have informed the district office of the party that they voted for the Communist candidate in this precinct.

The elections in St. Paul are "non-partisan." This method serves to disfranchise the workers Party, the Communist Party, from the final elections, to hide the fact that the candidates of the Republican, Democratic and F.L. parties are running on a capitalist program, to blur the class issues. However, in this primary campaign, the issues were brought out. The candidate receiving the most votes, Bundlie, who received 27,000 votes, ran on a fascist, war platform. He appeared as the representative of the American Legion, and advocated the big new airport program for St. Paul. Clancy, who received fifteen thousand votes, was the candidate of the A.F.L.-Farmer Labor "progressives." His program was the typical social fascist program. He tried to please everybody, employers and workers alike, and boasted of the confidence "industrial leaders" place in him. On unemployment, he advocated nothing but registration of the unemployed. He is the present commissioner of public safety. The third candidate, Hodgson, the present mayor, who received fourteen thousand votes, immediately after the election made a statement that he will support Clancy in the final election. He said, "I cannot go back on my old friend, Jim Clancy, with whom I have served so many years in the administration of city affairs."

In spite of the shortcomings of the Communist Party campaign, due to lack of finance, weaknesses in Party forces, etc., in spite of the "non-partisan" character of the elections, which confused some workers as to who were the Communist candidates, the vote for the Communist candidates which, in the vote for Councilmen ran from 1300 to 4500, proves the great gains made by the Party during the course of the campaign against unemployment, for defense of the Soviet Union, for the organization of the unorganized, against the war danger, etc., as the leader of the workers in St. Paul.

INTENSIFY THE DRIVE FOR SOUTHERN COMMUNIST WEEKLY

THE following chart contains the results of our drive to establish a Communist weekly newspaper in the South, up to March 21. The "Punikki" still holds the championship and the champion is an exceptional honorable one because this paper did not only reach its quota so soon, but has even surpassed its quota by 44 per cent.

In spite of this most satisfactory record made by the Punikki, the drive as a whole is going too slow. The total percentage reached is not even 10 per cent! The Language Department therefore again calls upon the different papers and language fraction bureaus to intensify the drive, so that we can reach, or even surpass, the quota of $5,790 without dragging the drive too long.

It is necessary to point out here that the drive is not merely important in regard to the raising of the necessary funds, but it should also be utilized to stimulate the interest of the masses connected with the language papers taking part in this drive, in the struggle of the southern workers, and further strengthen the feeling of solidarity between the southern workers and the foreign language working masses. The different papers should conduct this drive as a mass campaign and appeal to the widest masses for contributions. Mobilize all of your forces and the masses in the fraternal organizations with which your paper has connection for this drive! Try to send in your full quota next week before Friday, 3 p. m., to the Language Department, Central Committee, Communist Party of U. S. A.

Liberator, Negro	$ 60.00	—	—
Tyomies, Finnish	350.00	—	—
Toveri, Finnish	200.00	—	—
Eteenpain, Finnish	300.00	$100.00	33.3%
Toveritar, Finnish	100.00	—	—
Punikki, Finnish	50.00	72.06	144%
Laisve, Lithuanian	400.00	200.00	50%
Vilnis, Lithuanian	400.00	—	—
Freiheit, Jewish	700.00	25.00	3.5%
Daily News, Ukrainian	650.00	50.00	7.6%
Obrana, Czechoslovak	50.00	—	—
Rovnost Ludu Czechoslovak	600.00	—	—
Uj Elore, Hungarian	500.00	—	—
Radnik, South Slav	500.00	—	—
Novy Mir, Russian	300.00	61.06	20.3%
Ny Tid, Scanudinavian	250.00	—	—
Empross, Greek	100.00	10.00	10%
Il Lavoratore, Italian	50.00	—	—
Sasnanie, Bulgarian	50.00	—	—
Arbeiter, German	50.00	6.25	12.5%
Nor Ashkar, Armenian	50.00	—	—
Amerikas Zihna, Lettish	50.00	14.00	28%
Uus Elm, Esthonian	30.00	13.00	43%
Total	$5,790.00	551.37	7.5%

Some Lessons in Strategy

By PHIL BART.

FOR the first time in the history of our Party have we succeeded in rallying over a million workers to demonstrate on International Unemployment Day. This number can very well compare with those in the larger parties in Europe. This demonstration therefore opens new problems for us. We have already had demonstrations, such as Sacco-Vanzetti, which were partially legal, and we were permitted the use of the squares in the various cities. In this demonstration, however, we found that with very few exceptions, struggles took place between the police and the workers for the right of the streets.

In analyzing the experiences we must point out in the beginning that in each city we are faced with somewhat different problems. Firstly, the question of certain squares, where the workers have established a tradition of meeting, such as the Cleveland Public Square, New York Union Square, etc. In Detroit, however, no such central place is in existence. Secondly, the question of reaching these squares, which are different in various cities. The writer, however, having mostly experience with Detroit will therefore confine himself to that city primarily. However, some basic principles are applicable all over.

Especially at this time is it important to take this question up seriously and with all earnestness, because in a short time we will be called upon to prepare for an even greater demonstration on May First. It is therefore necessary for us in the shortest possible time to estimate our experiences, look over our shortcomings, and to correct our mistakes.

Some Criticisms of Detroit.

The resolution of the District Committee correctly states that, "though orientating on a large outpouring of the masses and applying correctly the line of the Central Committee, we underestimated the tremendous response of the masses to the call of the Party." While everyone expected a large outpouring of masses, no one estimated the possibility of 100,000 workers responding. That this figure is not exaggerated is observed by all capitalist papers. The Detroit Times admits that there was a larger turnout than on Armistice Day.

Our strategy was not entirely suited to the large number of workers. It was necessary for us to change our strategy with the new situation. Here again the resolution points out that, ". . . The steering committee at the demonstration suffered from too much formalism and lack of initiative." It was the duty of that committee to adapt itself to the new problems. This it did not do. While Communists are expected to carry out instructions, this must not be done mechanically. Communists must be flexible and adapt themselves to new situations as they arise, in order correctly to give leadership.

Gathering Before Demonstration.

In the past we used to gather our forces in various halls and send the comrades to their designated places. This plan does no longer work today. We have seen for example in Chicago and Detroit where meetings were raided prior to the demonstration and wholesale arrests took place. Therefore the congregating of large numbers of workers in our halls would only give our enemies a chance to cut off the leadership from the demonstration by arresting many of the leading comrades.

This does not preclude that we are to give up the idea of marching to the demonstration. This can be done by holding meetings at factory gates and getting the workers in large numbers to go to the demonstration in an organized way. Similarly the calling of strikes and having these workers march from their place of work to the demonstration. It can also be arranged for small groups of workers to meet in different homes in a certain vicinity (if possible near the place of the demonstration), and each group as it walks along will meet with the next group until all of them have been gathered together. Then organized in a large body they march to a designated place. Similar groups can be organized in different parts of the city, each to march from a different direction. But as much as possible this should be timed so that each section reaches its assigned place at about the same time.

The Leadership of the Demonstration.

To have a successful demonstration it is necessary to throw in the whole Party force. The Third Congress of the Comintern points out on this question, "The backbone of the demonstration must be formed by a well instructed and experienced group of diligent officials, mingling among the masses . . ." With an organized and diligent group of comrades we can successfully carry through our tasks. This has been demonstrated in Campus Martius. While the workers responded militantly to the attacks of the police, there was noticed a lack of leadership in fighting in an organized manner. Sporadic fights would take place, where groups would resist the attacks of the police on some worker. If we had had groups of "experienced and diligent" comrades they could have succeeded to a larger extent to bring out the militancy of the masses and resist the police attacks more effectively.

Workers Defense Corps.

We have spoken considerably, and written even more, on the question of Workers Defense Corps. Yet, we must record that insufficient work has been done in this field. This demonstration has shown a lack of resistance to the police attacks. Wherever workers did fight, it was done in an unorganized manner.

Of course, we must take many factors into consideration. Firstly, this was the first time that we participated in such a large demonstration, and secondly, the inexperience of the masses in resisting police brutality. Yet the newspapers here admit that the police were unable to cope with the situation. The Detroit News of March 6 gives the strategy of the police. It writes: "The big cars and busses scattered the crowds as no number of police could have. Almost at once the mass was split in twain and the danger was over." In other words, it was the running of street-cars through the crowds of workers that did the trick.

We must therefore be prepared in such contingency. An organized workers defense corps in this case would have given leadership to the masses and stopped the cars which would have tied up traffic and would have made it even more difficult for the police to handle the situation. As it was, the police succeeded in carrying through their plan.

The organization of Workers' Self-Defense Corps must be done with the initiative of the Party and League. In every sympathetic organization we must get groups of workers that are suitable for this purpose and train them for effective work. They must be prepared to act during demonstrations for defense of shopgate meetings, and in all other cases. We have seen, for instance, in Hamtramck where an organized group of workers were able promptly and effectively to stop hoodlums from breaking up our hall there. These groups must receive regular training of work for demonstrations, and how to defend our speakers and placards during the demonstrations.

With the crisis developing rapidly, bringing an increased radicalization of the masses, we will have more and more demonstrations. May First as has already been pointed out, is a very short time away. These demonstrations will more and more take on a political character, and the workers will rally not only on the immediate demands, but on the slogans of the Party for struggle against imperialist war preparations, defense of the Soviet Union, against the whole capitalist system, and for the revolutionary workers' government.

Great tasks are therefore placed upon us. We must quickly learn to respond to new situations as they arise. Underestimating the tempo of radicalization of the masses can no longer be tolerated, as it can become a serious error in this period for which the Party will have to pay a big price. We must proceed with preparations at a more rapid tempo for May First, and carry through the following immediate tasks:

1. Ideological preparation of the Party and the masses for May First.

2. Organize groups of comrades that have the qualities and initiative to lead the demonstration.

3. Organize workers' self-defense corps in all workers organizations, and on the basis of the experiences aleardy gained, prepare to resist the attacks of the police, organized fascist gangs and thugs.

From the attacks against our Party following the March 6 Demonstrations, we can already foretell the actions of the enemy for May First. In New York, where the workers for many years have gathered on Union Square, we find Whalen organizing the fascist American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars to organize a bloody attack against the workers on May First. In other cities, similar problems arise. This means effective organization of the Party to lead the tens of thousands of workers that will respond to our call against these attacks, which will train us to lead the workers in the final struggle against capitalism.

This article dealing with some of the experiences of the Detroit demonstration points out the necessity of a thorough discussion on this question. We expect in the near future to deal with many other problems such as the calling of strikes, organization in the factories, the work of the nuclei, etc. This article is written with the hope of stimulating more discussion by the Party members, especially those that were active in preparation for the March 6 Demonstrations.